

Caledonian

No. 9329.

EDINBURGH,

and Session,
Edinburgh, upon
hours of four and
TERSIDE, and
and Salmon-fish-

John Kerr and
OCH, common-
of the same; all
is proven to be

By Particular Desire,
At MARY'S CHAPEL, on TUESDAY next, the 19th current,
Mr JOHNSON,
Of the THEATRE ROYAL, Edinburgh,
Will deliver, for One Night only,
G. ALEXANDER STEVENS'S
LECTURE ON HEADS,
CONSISTING OF THREE PARTS.

End of Part I. The favourite Air of *Sandy o'er the Lee*,
By Mrs HENDERSON;
And a DISSERTATION ON HOBBY HORSES,—by Mr JOHNSON.
End of Part II. The favourite Air of *My Jockey*,—by Mrs HENDERSON;
And the GRECIAN FABULIS F.—by Mr JOHNSON.
End of Part III. *Johnny and Mary*,—by Mrs HENDERSON.
The whole to conclude with
AN OCCASIONAL EPILOGUE,—by Mr JOHNSON.

Tickets (2s. each) to be had at Simpson's Tap-room, St Anne's street, New Town; of Mr Murray, Anchor close; and of Mr Johnston, at his lodgings, Mr Darling's, teacher, Warriston's close, near the Exchange. The doors to be opened at 7 o'clock, and to begin half an hour after. Mr JOHNSON humbly solicits the Patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen, and flatters himself, that the evening's Entertainment will merit their approbation.

This day is published,

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS,
IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AND FACULTIES,

BESIDES a Complete Collection of Modern Books, are included the entire library of a gentleman deceased, which will be sold for ready money only, at the prices affixed in the Catalogue, being much lower than usual.

Catalogues to be had gratis at the shop of ALEXANDER BROWN, Bridge Street.

Commissioners from gentlemen in the country, who are pleased to send their orders, will be carefully attended to.

An Apprentice wanted. Apply as above.

INVERARY CARPETS,
Configned by the Manufacturer to

JAMES DEWAR,

Front of Bridge-Street, Edinburgh:

WHICH will, on inspection, be found equal in quality, colours, and patterns, to any made in Scotland; and are to be sold in retail at the following low prices, for ready money only:

Black ground, common colours, at 3s. per square yard.

Green ground, ditto, ditto, 3s. 3d. per ditto.

Black ground, with ingrain'd colours, 3s. 4d. per ditto.

Green ground, with ditto, 3s. 6d. per ditto.

J. DEWAR continues to sell, on the lowest terms, all kinds of WOOLLEN DRAPERY and MEN'S MERCERY GOODS; and has just now received a variety of new fancy and coloured CLOTHS for the season, many of which are particularly calculated for LADIES RIDING HABITS.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Opposite Chapel of Ease, Croftcaufey,

RETURNS his best thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation, &c.—Begs leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very fine assortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, superior to any yet offered the Public, which he is selling off, upon very moderate terms. Teas from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per lib. all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practised that method of mixing with Sloe or Bontree leaves, to enable him to sell Dutch weight.

The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine.

Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost, FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

N. B. He, in particular, recommends his Teas at 5s. 6d. and 6s.

PRINT and BLEACHFIELD.

TO LET for a term of years, and entered to immediately, THAT excellent PRINT and BLEACHFIELD at PORT C' CHEE,

in the ISLE OF MAN, within an English mile of Douglas, pleasantly situate on a very fine bright river, which in six or eight hours after a fall of rain, will be perfectly clear for bleaching; and the water, allowed by all who have seen it, as good as any in Britain. The Bleachfields contain about nine acres; but if more ground should be wanted, there is upwards of twenty acres belonging to the same proprietor, adjoining, now out of lease, through which the mill stream already runs, and may, with little expence, be turned into bleachfields. The houses on the premises, which are extremely convenient, got a thorough repair for that business last summer; and consist of a good large Mill for washing and calendering cloth, together with the Callender and Press, &c. And above stairs, two large Warehouses. A large Printing House for six tables; with Tables, Drying Stoves, Rollers, &c. Two Boiling Houses, and a House for iron-liquor, &c. With all Coppers, Pots, and Casks, necessary for that and other purposes. A Drug-room, a Print-room, a Cow-house, and Stable: Also, a commodious Dwelling-house, with a parlour, kitchen, pantry, and cellar, below stairs; and two good fire rooms and closet above. Together with a good Garden adjoining to the house.

All the coppers, pots, pans, and print-moulds (which are about 400 in number), with a variety of drugs and colours, fit for immediate use, may be had on very reasonable terms; and the whole in such order, that any person qualified for carrying on that business, may begin work immediately on his arrival in the island; where there are other advantages, namely, that of being free from any excise, or competition in that branch of trade; and all kinds of provisions may be had there in plenty, much cheaper than in any part of Britain; besides the convenience of getting cotton from a cotton-mill, lately erected in the island. So that, upon the whole, if the business be undertaken by a person of experience and moderate capital, there is no doubt of success.

Further particulars, if required, will be advised by James Hall, at the Sugar-house, Leith; to whom, by those the premises will suit, application may be made.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, upon Wednesday the 20th day of June inst. between the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of LADIFFRON or LENDIFFRON, lying in the parish of Monymail, and shire of Fife, the free rent whereof is £15 l. 18 s. 2 d. 8-12ths Sterling, and the price put thereon by the Lords, at which they are to be exposed, is £665 l. 18 s. 9 d. 1-half-penny Sterling, being twenty-three years purchase of said rent.

The lands are holden banch of the Crown, are under lease, which expires in six years hence, when a considerable rise of rent may be got. Their situation is commodious, being within three miles of Cupar, where there is a good constant market, and within three miles of the port of Newburgh.

The conditions of roup, and progress of rents, are in the hands of George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of Session. And William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh can give more particular information about the premises.



Mercur.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1781.

ROYAL BANK, Edinburgh, June 13, 1781.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, That the General Court of Proprietors, held the 5th instant, having declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. to be payable on their Capital Stock for the half year ending at Mid-Summer next, the same will begin to be paid to the Proprietors on Thursday the 22nd July next; and so to continue at the usual hours of attendance at the Bank. And, in order to settle the said Dividend, no transfer of stock will be made from Thursday the 28th current to Thursday the said 12th July, both inclusive.

ARCHD HOPE, Secretary.

COALS Unforted, but clean Riddled from the Crow-Coal Seam at Kinnaird, are to be SOLD by Carron Company, delivered on the Quay at Carron Harbour, for ready money, at Two Shillings and Eleven-pence per Ton of 21 hundred weight.

Carron-Office, 13th June 1781.

NOTICE

THAT the Road leading from the town of Hawick to the Carron Company's Coal works at Shieldhill, which is already founded, is to be covered immediately with good hard Whin, without any mixture of free-stone metal whatever, 12 feet broad, 6 inches of metal in the middle, declining to 4 inches on each side, and to consist of two Strata; the first of whin-flone reduced to the size of an hen's egg, and the other of the same metal not exceeding the size of a pigeon's egg.

Any person inclined to undertake to cover the said road, and to uphold it for the space of nineteen years, are desired to send in their proposals to this Office.

FOR SALE,

TWO MULES AND A FILLY.

TO BE SOLD by roup, at the house of Matthew Baillie innkeeper in the Grass-Market, upon Wednesday the 20th current, at six o'clock afternoon, TWO very fine large MULES, thoroughly broke, and practised in ploughing and carting.—As also, a handsome six year-old FILLY, for the saddle.

They will be shown some days before the roup, at Mr Ramsay's stables, Cowgate port.

ON Wednesday the 20th day of June current, there is to be SOLD by public and voluntary roup,

The whole Utensils belonging to the Dundee WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY, consisting of the Tools used in spinning, weaving, dying, and scrubbing. As they are all new, and made on the best construction, they can be immediately applied to use, and will be sold cheap.

The roup to be in the Company's Warehouse, in the Murraygate, Dundee, and to begin at three o'clock afternoon.

ASH, PLANE, BEECH, and OAK TREES.

TO be SOLD by public roup at Bannockburn House, near Stirling, upon Monday the 2d of July next.

A large Parcel of Ash, Plane, Beech, Lime, and Oak TREES; a great number of which are full grown, and fit for any use, such as coach-makers, cart-makers, &c. The timber can be shipped at Fallin harbour, three short miles from Bannockburn. Command of carts for transporting the timber at hand.

Apply to David Paterson, Esq; at Bannockburn, by Falkirk.

THE GLASGOW AND PERTH FLY,

By Kilby, Stirling, Greenloaning, and Crieff.

SETS out from Mr Dunbar's, King's Arms, Trongate, Glasgow, and from Mr Campbell's, Crown and Thistle, Perth, every Tuesday and Friday, at six o'clock in the morning; arrives at Glasgow and Perth the same evening.—Tickets between Glasgow and Perth 17 s. between Glasgow and Stirling 7 s.; and between Stirling and Perth 11 s. Up-takes on the road 3½ d. per mile. Each traveller allowed one stone of luggage; all above to pay 1 s. 6 d. per stone for the whole distance, and so in proportion. Small parcels by the same rate and proportion.

The proprietors began business upon Tuesday the 12th instant.

N. B. The Fly for Paisley and Greenock sets out from Mr Dunbar's at Glasgow every day; and a Coach to Hamilton every Saturday, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

THE DUMFRIES AND EDINBURGH FLY

STILL continues to set out from HUGH CAMERON'S, Cowgate-head, as usual, every Tuesday and Friday, at half past four in the morning, and reaches Dumfries at nine o'clock the same evening. Also, a Fly sets out from the George Inn, Dumfries, the same days and same hours, and arrives at Edinburgh at nine o'clock same evening. Going from Edinburgh to Dumfries, the company breakfast at Noblehouse, dine at the Bield, drink tea at Moffat, and sup at Dumfries.—Coming from Dumfries to Edinburgh, the company breakfast at Moffat, dine at the Bield, drink tea at Noblehouse, and sup at Edinburgh.

The proprietors beg leave to request the Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour them by taking seats in the Fly, not to allow the drivers to take up passengers betwixt stages, except they enter them in the road-bill, and pay accordingly.

Each passenger from Edinburgh to Dumfries to pay 1 l. 3 s.

Judicial Sale, by Adjournment,

And the Upset Prices lowered.

THERE is to be SOLD by authority of the Court of Session, upon Thursday the 21st of June inst. betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The remaining HERITABLE SUBJECTS, which belonged to the deceased WILLIAM WILSON of Soonhope, written in Edinburgh.

LOT I. The just and equal Half of the Subjects lying in Hammermen's Close, Canongate, consisting of a large fore Tenement, two back Tenements, with two small and one large Garden, Gardener's House, and large room, used as the Hammermen's Convening-house. The free proven rent of the just and equal half of said subjects is 41l. 12s. 10d. and their proven value is 435 l. sterling, which was the former upset price, now lowered to 390 l.

N. B. The proprietor of the other half wishes to sell his share of this subject.

LOT II. That New Stone Tenement, with kitchen, stable, hay-loft, and court, lying in Wilson's Court, opposite to the Canongate Church, presently possessed by Mr John Gordon, at the yearly rent of 30l. sterling. The proven value whereof is 420l. sterling, which was the former upset price, now lowered to 378 l. sterling.

LOT III. A Substack of a Piece of Land lying at Crosscauseway, near Edinburgh, for 990 years after Martinmas 1767, upon which a tenement of land was built by Alexander Melville, and possessed by him and others; the proven rental whereof is 10l. sterling; and its former upset price was 70l. now lowered to 63l. sterling.

LOT IV. An heritable Debt affecting the Lands and Estate of Carsaig, in the Lordship of Knapdale and shire of Argyle, belonging to James Campbell of Carsaig; the proven value whereof, at Whitunday 1781, is 658 l. 13 s. 11 d. and its former upset price was that sum, but now lowered to 558 l. sterling.

N. B. The title-deeds of the particular subjects, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson depute clerk of Session, or Andrew Carmichael writer in Edinburgh.

WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.

TAUGHT by Messrs THOMSON and GRAY, in a large and light room, contiguous to Mrs McArthur's, grocer, St David's street, New Town.

Just imported,
And to be SOLD at INNES'S Confectionery Warehouse,
(formerly STELLA'S),
Opposite the South End of the Bridge.

A Quantity of Excellent German Spa Water.

C RANE-BERRIES, in wholesale and retail; Ice-Creams, Jellies, & C and fresh Fruits ready in the shop during the warm season; Pâté of all sorts, on the shortest notice; and Grocery and Confectionery Goods of all sorts, of the best qualities, and upon the most reasonable terms, sold in wholesale or retail.

Edinburgh, June 13, 1781.

THE Committee appointed by the farmers and others in the County of Mid-Lothian, for opposing the Popish Bill, met this day in John's Coffeehouse, agreeable to their former advertisement, and agreed, that the balance of money, in their hands, formerly mentioned, should go to assist in defraying the expence sustained by Lord George Gordon in the common cause.

The Committee will therefore meet again at John's Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 11th of July next, at twelve o'clock noon, to uplift and transmit said balance.—If none of the contributors come then to offer objections, the Committee will take it for granted that the discharging of said money in this way is universally acceptable.

Not to be repeated.

To the VASSALS of the City of EDINBURGH, IN CANONGATE, &c.

T HERE being considerable arrears of feu-duties of subjects holding of the city of Edinburgh, lying in Canongate, Pleasance, Coalhill, and North Leith, as well by vassals entered as for subjects in non-entry, unpaid for many years past, this notice is given, that, to the vassals entered, that a Head Court is to be held by the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the said city, as Lords Superiors, in the Court-houe of Canongate, upon Friday the 20th day of July next, at one of the clock afternoon, whereto all the vassals entered are hereby cited and called, in order to pay their bygone fees-duties, with certification, &c.: And, to the Proprietors of subjects in non-entry, That there is a decree of reduction, improbation, and declarator of non-entry, which was pronounced on the 10th day of February 1774, to be forthwith extracted, which will be only delayed extracting till the foreaid Head Court day; and therefore it is expected, that the vassals in non-entry will before that time, lodge with James Tait clerk of Canongate the title-deeds necessary for their entries, and thereby avoid the legal consequences of the decree already pronounced.

EDIN. JUNE 13, 1781.

By Order of the DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

IN the Petition and Complaint, at the instance of William Sprott Procurator-fiscal for the city of Edinburgh, against Robert Hamilton of Wishaw, Esq; Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, John Home of Ninewells, and other heirs in the new extended royalty:

Edinburgh June 14, 1781.

THE Dean of Guild and his Council, having received the consideration of the petition, and having visited, and heard several of the heritors upon the spot, find that sundry parts of the pavement opposite to the properties of the defendants is broke, sunk, and otherwise damaged and in disrepair; therefore ORDAIN—the whole defenders, betwixt and the tenth day of July next, to repair the same sufficiently: Find, that the pavement from the north corner of the lodging belonging to Mr Crosbie to the north corner of the lodging belonging to Mr Hamilton of Wishaw is not of a proper declivity, and is under the level of the pavement upon the south and north thereof, and in other respects broke and in disrepair; therefore, ordain the heritors of the lodgings opposite to the said pavement to renew and repair the same, and, in doing so, to raise it to the level of the pavement on the south and north thereof, with a gradual descent, betwixt and the foreaid date: And further, ordain the heritors of the lodgings on the west side of North St David's Street, from the corner of the Mews Lane leading to Thistle Court, north side, to repair and relay, upon a proper level, the pavement opposite their property, so far as it extends to the corner of Queen Street, and that betwixt and the foreaid date; with certification to the whole heritors concerned, who shall fail to implement this interlocutor, that warrant will be immediately granted to the Procurator Fiscal, to employ proper tradesmen to repair the pavement at their expence

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, June 11.

The House of Commons met to-day, agreeable to their adjournment of Friday last, when the order of the day being called for, Lord North moved, That the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the bill for the payment of balances, in the hands of certain persons therein named, and due to the Public, into the Exchequer.

Mr Townsend immediately rose, and said, he could have no occasion to pay the balance due from him as joint Paymaster for six months, as the amount of it had long been lodged in the Bank of England, and as he had never made, nor ever intended to make, any use of it. Yet he, at the same time, could not but think it extremely hard and unjust, that he should be called upon for the balance, without having his *quietus*, for he by no means considered the receipt he was to have for the money, as a proper or satisfactory discharge, since till he had his *quietus*, he could not look upon any part of his estate as his own, every farthing of it being liable to an extent from the Crown, in case his accounts should be hereafter disputed. Even if any estate he had should be sold, and the purchase of it expended, it would be equally liable to an extent, as if it should remain in his hands. For these reasons, he trusted he should not be obliged to pay in his balance till he had his *quietus*, as he was ready to settle his accounts as fast as possible, though he was given to understand, that the Auditor of the Imprest would not be able to pay them before Christmas next.

Mr Fox declared himself equally ready to pay in the balances he owed on account of his nephew; but could not think it material to the Public, whether any private use had been made of it, if it was forthcoming when called for; nor did he think he ought to pay the balance until he had a *quietus* granted; for, after he had done that, there would be no inducement for the Auditor of the Imprest to settle his accounts. He had, indeed, paid in 200,000*l.* upon the opinion of others, but did not think it all advisable to pay in the remainder of the balance, which was 200,000*l.* without a *quietus* for so doing; and he trusted the House would not enforce any such thing, but that having the indemnification held forth in the bill, as it was to be nothing more than a receipt for the money paid.

Lord North thought, that the administrators and administratrixes of persons who died with balances due to the Public, might have consulted their private interests on the occasion; but he never did imagine that the calling in those balances would have been pronounced an act of violence and oppression. A *quietus*, to be sure, was a thing to be wished for, and he for one wished it, upon paying in the 63,000*l.* he owed. But what right had gentlemen to expect it? By the bill, the sums they should pay in would still be liable to the demands upon them. The late Paymasters, and their executors, would not be in a worse situation: They would have a receipt for the money paid, and their accounts would be settled with all possible expedition. Nay, the paying in those balances would be the means of easing the accounts to be adjusted the sooner, as the public accounts would then have no money in their hands to make use of, and consequently no motives for keeping their accounts open, while the fees the Auditor of the Imprest, and their officers, were to receive, would be a sufficient inducement for them to liquidate the accounts, as their emoluments accrued only upon their final adjustment.

Mr Townsend and Mr Fox severally replied, and the latter referred the noble Lord in the blue ribbon to the substance of his information before the Commissioners of Accounts, given upon oath, in which his Lordship says, he is ready to pay in the balance of 63,000*l.* in his hands, as due to the public, upon having his *quietus* granted him, or some indemnity equivalent thereto, which might relieve his family from all consequences arising therefrom. This was what the noble Lord had thought himself entitled to, and this was all the Honourable Gentleman required; for when he should have paid the balance due from his nephew, he should have no tie upon Government to settle his accounts. As to there being no reason for delaying the adjusting it, because the Auditor of the Imprest would look forward to his fees, which only came to him upon their being finally settled, it was idle and ridiculous; for the accounts of the late Lord Holland had now remained for fifteen years unsettled. It was equally futile to argue, that the public accounts would be more ready to come to a settlement after they had parted with their balances; as neither the Earl of Chatham nor his Hon. friend (Mr Townsend) knew him, had ever made any use of the money in his hands; and yet they had not been able to get their accounts settled. Upon the whole, he trusted the House would not oblige him to pay his balance without a *quietus*, and leave him, after he had parted with it, to trust to the word and honour of Government for a total discharge. It was owing, he said, to the negligence of the Minister, that the accounts had not been settled; and, he hoped, the public accounts were not to be punished for it.

Mr Burke spoke against the bill, and took his objection much upon the same ground as the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last.

Lord Howe objected to the motion upon the same principle.

Lord Mabon spoke also on the same side, and thought, if the balances were called in, that they ought to be paid into the Bank, instead of the Exchequer.

Mr Courtney and Sir Grey Cooper spoke in favour of the motion, after which the House were going to divide upon resolving itself into a Committee, but the opposition gave it up, and the House accordingly went into a Committee.

Lord Mabon then moved, that it stand part of the motion, that the balances be paid into the Bank instead of the Exchequer; and the Committee dividing upon the same, there appeared for the question 22, and against it 123.

The Committee then proceeded through the bill clause after clause; and, upon the motion of Mr Fox, a proviso was made, that those sums in the hands of the executors of the late Lord Holland, and not yet allowed to be due to the public, should remain with them till such time as they are finally and amicably liquidated between them and the Auditor of the Imprest.

The bill being gone through, the Committee adjourned, and the House having resumed itself, it was reported, and ordered for a third reading.

Mr Fox brought in his bill to explain and amend the marriage act, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday next.

The House went into a Committee on a bill to explain and amend an act of the 9th of William III. for importing drugs from Russia, and ordered the same to be reported.

Previous to the business of the day, Lord Morden took his seat, with the usual oaths.

The House adjourned at half past eight till to-morrow, when Mr Fox is to make a motion on the present state of the American war.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, June 12.

Spirited. Sailed the Britannia, Vice-Admiral Darby, Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt, Captain Braddy; Royal George, Rear-Admiral Ross, Captain Bonhamster; Duke, Sir Charles Douglas; Queen, Maitland; Union, Dalrymple; Emerald, Marshall; and Harpy fire-ship, Cayley.

Sailed for the East Indies. Sultan man of war; Magnanime, ditto; Earl of Hertford, Clark; Northumberland, Rees; Lord Mulgrave, Urfalme; Nassau, Gore; Tartar, Wyat; Blandford, Pigou; Chesterfield, Boswell; and Deptford, Elksilone.

A list of ships that sailed from Lisbon for Newfoundland the 19th of April, under convoy of the Oiseau, Captain Lloyd, viz. Diligente, Cole; Betsy, Marsh; Speedwell, Arms; Dolphin, Collinwood; Ranger, Walden; Success; Ford; John, Pitman; Carbiner, Tibbytoe; Little Peter, Caret; Bee, Clark; Cheesegrove, Malcolm; David, Banton; Mary, Pearce; Dolphin, Marsh; and Susan, Taveiner. The Commodore gave orders for separation on the 28th of said month at noon, at which time he was about 12 leagues from Cape Maria, in consequence of seeing a large fleet of ships, several of which chased, but no account of any being captured.

The Nancy, Brown, from Bristol, is arrived at St Kitt's, and about 60*l* under convoy at Barbadoes.

From the London Papers, June 12.

Courtesy. May 12. A French convoy is just arrived here, escorted by two frigates, under the command of M. de la Fayette, Captain of the Atlas. This convoy consisted of thirty-one merchant ships, laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, and other goods, and is destined for Bourdeaux. They left Cape Francois the 10th of March, and on the 28th of April, being in sight of St Mary's, took two English frigates, which were in company with an English man of war, that sheered off at the sight of the French. These prizes sailed from Lisbon with a cargo of salt, for the cod fishery. The same night one of the

convoy ran foul of the Atlas, and received so much damage, that as much of her cargo as could be got out was put on board the other ships, after which she was set on fire, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Brest. May 15. Last Monday, a Council of War was held concerning the burning of the Couronne; the workmen on board at that time were all acquitted, it being known for certain that this disaster was entirely accidental.

The commanders of our ships of war have received orders from the Ministry to protect, on all occasions, the Prussian ships. The Empress of Russia and the King of Denmark have issued the same orders to their marine officers.

Paris. June 3. A report prevails here, that the courier dispatched for Brest a few days ago carried orders for M. de la Motte Piquet to put to sea with all the ships that were ready; consequently he can go with 16 or 17.

The last letters from St Domingo bring nothing new. We hear that M. de Monteil remained at the Havannah the 15th of March; at least he was not returned to the Cape at that time.

It is said, that our Court has caused some representations to be made to the States-General, on the necessary operations in the present conjuncture, and that these representations will be supported by the province of Holland.

Amsterdam. May 19. A letter from Curacao, dated the 10th of January last, advises, that 12 or 14 Dutch merchantmen were ready to sail from that island or St Domingo; that Captain Griotze was to take under his convoy, as Admiral, these ships, which are all well equipped and armed; that several barges from Curacao had joined that fleet, which carry from ten to twelve guns, and are full of men, firmly resolved, in case of an attack, to defend themselves to the last extremity. The Dutch (says the letter) are wearied out with the many and long continued outrages of the English nation; and the negroes, who share the just resentment of their masters, will certainly render the combat of the bloodiest kind.

L O N D O N.

An express is sent over to Dublin, to be forwarded to Commodore Hotham, informing him, that the grand fleet are again on the point of failing, which will give him an opportunity of a safe passage to England with his convoy.

Admiral Digby takes with him to America six ships of the line, all copper bottomed, to reinforce the squadron on that station.

The American fleet at present consists of nine sail of the line, two 50 gun-ships, four of 44 guns, 10 frigates, from 36 to 24 guns, and 14 other vessels.

The British squadron in the West Indies consists at this time of 30 ships of the line, 14 of which are with Admiral Hood; three at Jamaica, and the rest with Sir George Rodney, at the Leeward Islands.

Yesterday, Gen. Johnston and several other gentlemen set off by land for the East Indies.

The conduct of Commodore Johnstone in every respect has met with the universal approbation of all who wish well to this country, and has proved the propriety of the appointment of such a commander for such an expedition. A great majority of our naval officers, in the same situation, would probably have considered themselves secure from being attacked in a neutral port, and made no preparations to resist the French squadron, but he has shewn a discernment as acute as his spirit is intrepid.

The multitude can see and admire his courage and zeal for the service, but they are yet to learn the still more meritorious part of his conduct; the lively preserving activity which after such an action could repair the damages, replace the stores, and in eight days be prepared to pursue the object of his expedition. His solicitude to give praise where it is due, and his decisive purpose of punishing delinquency, shew a steadiness upon which we may place confidence; and if the enemy do not get to the place of his destination before him, we have much reason to hope that two such commanders, so happily united, will effect their purpose, though news-papers, ill affected to the interests of this country, insinuated before the squadron sailed, that the Commodore and General were upon bad terms;—so shameless are the incendiaries in this nation.

The infamous breach of the laws of nations, in the late dastardly attack of the gallant Johnstone, in a neutral port, is spoken of by the different ministers at this Court, in terms of such resentment and detestation, as predicts a material revolution in the principal articles of the armed neutrality.

Commodore Johnstone must have arrived at the Cape of Good Hope before this time, and has probably executed his commission there, as vessels often make the voyage from the Cape de Verd Islands to that place in three weeks.

Several private letters have been received in London by a gentleman connected with the New-York trade, with the information that Sir Henry Clinton has at last thought proper, under the stimulus, as it is supposed, of having his leave of re-signation at this time in his pocket, to emerge from his past inactivity, and is actually preparing for an expedition which he himself is to conduct in person. The immediate object of this enterprise has not yet transpired, but it is supposed to be intended against the army under the command of Mr Washington himself. The above letters are duplicates, so that a packet from New-York is hourly expected by government, with an account of this intended expedition, and the motives for undertaking it.

Captain Broderick, who brought home the last dispatches from Lord Cornwallis, is to return to Carolina with a Majority, as a reward for his services.

The Rose in June, a brig, Richard Jones master, belonging to Swansea, returning from Falmouth with convoy on Monday se'ennight, struck on a rock off Cape Cornwall, and went down so suddenly, that though there were several ships in company, and some very near her, the master and all the hands, except one boy, perished.

On Saturday the 10th of February a number of ships, with troops on board, sailed from the Jamaica station, on a secret expedition, under the orders of Sir Peter Parker, and Governor Dalling; the object of which was generally believed to be against Curacao; and very warm expectations were formed of the success and importance of the attack from the information received by a schooner which arrived in Port-Royal in 12 days from Curacao, prize to the Hercules privateer. She said that a large fleet of merchantmen and two frigates were lying there on her departure.

A letter from Jamaica brings an account, that advice has been received in that Island from Hispaniola, that on the 29th of March they had a violent hurricane there which had driven all the ships on shore, and that many of them were lost, among

which were two Spanish men of war of 70 guns each, and three frigates; that the sea overflowed the banks, and washed down many of the buildings erected since the earthquake, and that upwards of 20 families lost their lives.

Just before Admiral Rowley returned to Jamaica, from escorting the fleet through the windward passage, the Suffolks sprung a leak, and therefore the Admiral thought proper to send her home.

Letters from St Lucia say, the air of that island does not agree well with British constitutions, that a sort of pestilential disorder rages amongst the people there, that many die daily, and others are so ill that they are unfit for any sort of service.

The last letters from India mention, that a terrible storm lately happened off the island of Ceylon, which had done great damage to the Dutch settlement of Trincomalee; that several ships were driven from their anchors, and foundered at sea, and a number of gulls and gallivorts were beat to pieces, by which a great number of European seamen, as well as Indians perished.

Letters from Halifax say, that the inhabitants in that colony are greatly distressed for provisions, it having been drained of every necessity of life for the use of the troops under the command of Lord Cornwallis; that beef, mutton, and veal is 1*s.* 6*d.* per lib. bread 6*d.* per lib. and all other things in proportion; on which account many families are preparing to come to England by the next ships which sail from thence.

A letter received on Saturday night, by the way of Lisbon, mentions, that fifteen sail of British shipping, which left the Tagus the 26th of April, under convoy of the Oiseau frigate, bound for Newfoundland, discovered, on the morning of the 26th, several large Spanish ships of war off Cape St Mary. The Oiseau immediately made a signal for the fleet to disperse, which they accordingly did, and it is said not one fell into the hands of the enemy.

Advice is received from Jamaica, by the Speedwell packet-boat, that a large Spanish ship of 600 tons, bound from the Havannah to Cadiz, laden with hides, cotton, and other goods, with several chests of dollars on board, is taken by the Pitt and another privateer, and carried into Kingston in Jamaica; she is valued at 30,000*l.*

Lord Cornwallis is gone to Petersburg in Virginia, and probably our next accounts from that quarter inform us of his having joined his force to General Phillips. Lord Rawdon has been joined by Watson; their post is well secured, and amply provided; so that if Green should again be able to collect a force, it will be insufficient to give them any disturbance. The capture of a material part of the supplies procured by Congress from France with so much difficulty will be severely felt, and much more if the Alliance, with the remainder, fall in with Admiral Arbuthnot.

A letter from Rochford says, "M. de Shouldre, second Secretary to the Count de Rochambeau, is arrived here in the Hermione; he positively affirms, that the Count and the Congress of America are at variance, respecting the manner of the French troops being served with provisions, and the demand the Congress have made of the American flag to fly upon Newport Town fort, which the Count peremptorily refuses."

A private letter from a correspondent, in the suite of the Spanish Minister, resident at Paris, says, "Don Louis Cordova, with his squadron, are returned to Cadiz: off Cape Spartelle, they had a desperate gale at S. S. W. which dismasted three of the line-of-battle ships, and damaged others."

We have an account from Cadiz, that the principal master-builder and surveyor of the dock-yard is conveyed to Madrid a close prisoner, and it is imagined he will be put to death.

Yesterday morning Lieutenant Elliot, of the Royal Artillery, arrived at the Admiralty, with dispatches from the Governor and Commander in Chief at Jamaica: the above officer took his passage in the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet, and brings the important and interesting intelligence of the whole of that trade being safe arrived off the Cove of Corke.

A convoy will be immediately ordered out, in order to escort them to the different ports they may be bound for in this kingdom.

A letter from St Mary's, in Scilly, brings advice, that a Dutch man of war of 64 guns, was, in a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, driven on a rock the 4th instant, entirely lost, and only forty of the crew were saved.

The Court of Portugal will now be put to the trial of her power. It is impossible for that Court, with any show of honour, to pass over in silence the gross insult and violation of the law of nations, by the French fleet under Monsieur de Suffrein. As Commodore Johnstone was under the protection of the fort at St Jago, it seems very extraordinary that the fort never fired a gun as a signal of displeasure, or as an act of protection. But unfortunately for this poor country, its governors and commanders are in such general contempt, that all foreign powers insult and laugh at us at the same time. *Lloyd's Packet.*

It remains to be seen whether our contemptible ministry will make proper representations to the Court of Portugal against the French commander. *Ibid.*

Captain Sutton of the Isis, now under arrest for misconduct in the action between Commodore Johnstone and the French fleet, was tried not long ago for declining an engagement with a Dutch 60 gun ship, which he came up with off the Isle of Wight, and which was captured by one of our fifty gun ships the same day. Captain Sutton was acquitted, as it appeared that many of his men were upon the sick list, and in other respects was short of his complement. *Ibid.*

The French it is certain have excellent information respecting the force and destination of our fleets; and it is certain we are utterly ignorant of their naval operations. *Ibid.*

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, June 12.

"This day, the House of Lords being met, pursuant to their adjournment on Friday se'ennight, their Lordships proceeded to hear counsel in behalf of the claim set up by Hamilton Fleming, Esq; to the titles, honour, and dignity of Earl of Wigton, Lord Fleming, and Cumbernauld.

"Their Lordships examined witnesses till near seven o'clock, and then adjourned the further hearing of the case sine die.—The counsel for the claimant are, the Solicitor-General of Scotland, and Mr Forrester; and for the Crown, the Attorney-General, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

"The Duke of Atholl's bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday next.

"The bill for raising a certain sum of money by loans on Exchequer bills, the linen bill, the Winchelsea bill, and the Hanbury bill, were read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

"The bill for amending an act relative to clandestine marriages, was, upon motion, ordered to be printed.

"The House, upon motion, came to a resolution of not hearing any more appeals till the next session of Parliament.

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"From the notice given in the House of Commons, that Mr Fox would, this day, make a motion on the American war, a great number of members came down, at a very early hour, and the gallery was filled with strangers at a little past two.

"At four o'clock, Mr Fox rose, and began by reminding the House of the motion made on the subject of the American war, the other day, by an honourable gentleman (Mr Hartley), and observed, that though it might have been attended with the most happy consequences, if it had been accepted of, he by no means thought it had gone far enough; and besides, since that event, the late Gazette on American affairs fully justified a farther enquiry into the matter. The Honourable Gentleman then adverted to the late letter from Lord Cornwallis, and inadverted upon almost every passage in it, explaining away all matter of triumph on the part of Government, as he proceeded. A Noble Lord in his eye (L. Welscote) had sometime ago said, that the people in the northern parts of America were more averse to the duty due the parent state than those who resided in the southern colonies, as those living in a warmer climate were more civilized, and better inclined to the views of Government. The arms of Great Britain, he said, had been principally directed against the rebels in the southern parts, as the King of Great Britain was supposed to have more friends there than anywhere else. But, what had been the result? Lord Cornwallis had carried a large body of troops with him into Carolina, for the obvious purpose of erecting his Majesty's standard; and he presently saw, that he had no other prospect in the world of doing it, than by risking an engagement. The Noble Lord had therefore ventured a battle with General Green, and he had also defeated him. But, what then? It had neither dispersed the rebels, nor enabled his Lordship to erect his Majesty's standard. On the contrary, the Noble Lord, with his whole army, had been obliged to retreat, as it was said, for want of provisions. The people of America were therefore too timid to aid the British troops, and the American army were too invertebrate to be subdued. The only means that Lord Cornwallis had of erecting his Majesty's standard was by a battle. He had tried that method, but had found it to be ineffectual. What, then, was his Majesty's servants meant to do? If a battle would not establish his authority, what else would? Or, were there any other methods to make use of? The Hon. Gentleman denied, that we could ever bring the Americans to own the authority of Great Britain in any case whatever; and he wished to God, that the Ministry would tell the House when they thought the war would be at an end; or if they could give to it any term of years: Nay, he should be glad to hear, that it was likely to be any thing short of an eternal war; for, at present, there appears not the least prospect that it would ever be terminated. The Hon. Gentleman moved, "That the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the present state of the American war." In case this motion should be agreed to, he would afterwards, in the Committee, farther move, That his Majesty's Ministers be instructed to devise proper measures for effecting a speedy and honourable peace with America.

"Lord Welscote rose next, and allowed that he had given it as his opinion, that the southern colonies were more likely to be subdued than the northern, and he trusted it had not appeared otherwise by the successes Lord Cornwallis had met with; for, though his Lordship had retired, it had been only for the better virtualizing his army. The noble Lord said, he always had been for the war, and still was so, convinced that it was pursued for the honour of the Sovereign, and the interest of the people. Some, indeed, had called it a cruel war; but, for his part, he rather thought it an holy one, and he trusted every Gentleman would think so, when they reflected, that the object of it was the restoration of allegiance to the best of Kings, and obedience to the wisest and best of Governments.

"Mr Pratt (son of Lord Camden) said, it was hardly possible for him to add any thing new on the subject, after it had been so fully discussed by the Honourable Gentleman who opened it; but he would have thought it unpardonable not to have expressed his warmest wishes for the motion before the House. With respect to the late letter of Lord Cornwallis, though it had evidently been garbled by the Ministry, it had left us but little to hope for, as the noble Lord had been obliged to confess, that, after all, he could not get provisions for his army up the country.

"Sir Thomas Abridge said, he had uniformly voted for the American war, but thought it high time to change his opinion, from a thorough conviction in the experience we had, that the Americans were never to be conquered.

"Mr Townshend spoke next, and particularly directed himself to the noble Lord (Welscote) who had called the war an holy war, being of opinion, that it much more deserved the epithet of cruel.

"Lord George Germaine said, that he would be one of the first to vote for the question, if he could be brought to think, that it would be the means of restoring peace with America; but he was of opinion, that it would rather tend to procrastinate it; for the French politics were, to persuade the rebels that they had only to hold out another year or two. If Great-Britain, therefore, voted this year to begin a negotiation for peace, they would stand over another year, under the expectation that Great-Britain next year would do more. His Lordship denied that Government had not many friends in the Carolinas, but that they were afraid to shew themselves, on account of the cruelties that had been inflicted on them who had already shewn their attachment to the King's Government.

"Sir George Savile rather ridiculed the last words of the noble Lord, and said, it was plain enough that the people of America were afraid to come in to his Majesty's protection.

"Mr Rigby said, he had always voted for the American war; and that if there was any thing criminal in advising coercive measures, he certainly was one amongst those that deserved punishment. But if he had advised coercive measures, he had the satisfaction of knowing, that he had done no more than the greatest men of the age had done; for both the late Lord Chatham, and the present Marquis of Rockingham, had severally and uniformly maintained, that nothing short of absolute sovereignty over America was to be accepted of.

"Mr Adam, Mr Pitt, General Burgoyne, and the Lord Advocate, had also spoken at 11 o'clock, when this account was written, and at which time it was very uncertain when the House would be up, though the general opinion was, that the question would be negatived by a great majority."

On Tuesday last, died here, Sir Harry Munro of Fowlis, Baronet.

Wednesday last, died, in an advanced age, Mr James Baird merchant, late one of the Magistrates of Glasgow.

Yesterday forenoon, the Lord Provost paid a visit to Admiral Parker in Leith Roads. His Lordship was conducted to the Admiral's ship by his son Sir Flyde Parker, who accompanied the Lord Provost from the Lazona in his barge finely manned. The Lord Provost, after being handed on board, was saluted by all the officers, drawn up in two lines, through which his Lordship walked, returning the compliment as he passed along, till he was received by the Admiral in the most polite manner, who stood at the end of the line for that purpose. The Admiral then attended his Lordship to the great cabin, where having remained a short time, the signal was given for his Lordship's being about to leave the ship. The sides and shrouds were immediately manned; and, upon the barge's departure, he was saluted with thirteen guns, and three cheers from the whole ship's company. All the other King's ships paid his Lordship the compliment of manning their sides and shrouds as he passed, and the whole exhibited a scene truly pleasing.

The Lord Provost had previously invited the Admiral, and all the Captains of his Majesty's ships, to dine with him. They accepted the invitation, and were yesterday most elegantly entertained, together with several of the principal inhabitants, at his Lordship's house in Queen's-street.

The Baltic fleet, under convoy of Admiral Parker, and the other ships of his squadron, will sail to-morrow, if the wind proves favourable. At present it continues easterly.

The Liberty privateer of Leith, which was lately taken at anchor under the battery of Aberdeen, by Captain Fall, struck on a sand bank going into Flushing, and went to pieces.

On Wednesday, his Excellency Major-General Skene set

out to take the command of all the troops north of the Tay, in which district he is appointed Commander in Chief.

Thursday, arrived, in Leith Roads the fleet from London for Leith, and the other ports in the Frith. The Iphigenia, after seeing them safe into the Frith, proceeded north with the north trade. The Tartar failed some days before with the Hudson's Bay fleet for the Orkneys.

The Unity, James Grindlay, which parted with the convoy, is also arrived in Leith Roads.

The trade from Leith arrived in the Thames, all well, the 10th instant, without meeting any ship of the enemy in their passage.

The General Dalling, Hartwell, of Glasgow, one of the fleet from Jamaica, arrived at Carrickfergus in Ireland, on the 5th instant. The fleet failed from Jamaica the 17th of March, and she parted with it on the 23d ult.

The following ships belonging to Clyde are arrived at the under-mentioned ports: Sally, M'Gregor, at Tobago; Matilda, M'Naught, and Cassandra, Kinnear, at St Kitt's; Hope, Brown, at Tortola; Jamie, M'Gill, at Jamaica; Henrietta, Kerr, at Halifax; and Friendship, Service, at St Lucia, all from Clyde. Cornwallis, M'Kinlay, at Charles-town, from St Kitt's; and Catharine, Murdoch, at St Eustatius, from London.

Five companies of the Southern Fencibles, have marched from Glasgow since Monday, for the east coast; and Wednesday two companies arrived there from Greenock.

About 200 men are now busy in building the battery at the Ferry and Inchgarvie.

Tuesday last, a boy, about eight years of age, by attempting to climb the rock, fell into the Mulendinair burn, near the High Church, Glasgow, and was unfortunately drowned.

Yesterday morning early, the following melancholy accident happened near Leith: A small boat having gone out from Newhaven to bring on shore some passengers from on board a Kinghorn boat, the passengers having gone into the small boat in too great a hurry, it overset, when, unfortunately a young woman, well dressed, notwithstanding every assistance, was drowned; the rest (fourteen) were with difficulty saved.

A letter from Whitehaven, dated June 12, says "Early yesterday morning sixteen men landed from a boat in this harbour; three of them were secured, but the remainder fled, probably from an apprehension of their being impressed if they continued here. One of the men was examined before a magistrate, and says that his name is Hugh Caine; that he was carpenter of the Molly armed ship of Glasgow, in the service of Government, commanded by Captain Walter Long; that on 10th of May she sailed from the Wezer in company with his Majesty's ship Amphion, &c. and twenty-three transports with troops for America; on the 26th of May, in lat. 46° N. long. 24° W. Captain Long was ordered to leave the convoy, and proceed to his station in this channel; on the 17th instant, (the Calf of Man bearing N. N. W. about 7 or eight leagues) between the hours of eleven and twelve in the morning, the ship took fire, as he supposes in the bread-room; that they could not get the better of the fire, and about three o'clock in the afternoon she blew up. The crew consisted of about 130 men, 80 of whom, he believes, were taken up by three vessels that were in sight at the time of the accident; but adds, that Captain Long, Lieutenant Hughes, Mr Daighie the master, and 51 seamen unfortunately perished."

The following letter was received yesterday evening, by Mr Benjamin Rickman, merchant, on George's Quay, Dublin:

"Respected Friend,

"I am sorry to inform you, that yesterday I was taken by a French frigate of 28 guns, called the Jolysine, and ransomed for 700 guineas, along with four more of our unfortunate neighbours, one of whom gave 900 guineas for his ship and cargo. I sailed from Youghall at six A. M. and at ten was taken, about four leagues from the aforesaid place, where I lay for eleven days. Nine of them were blocked up, I may say, by a privateer; for we could see her on that part of the coast, although there were four frigates at Cork, and several expresses were sent from Youghall to the commander of the Lenox at Cork; one of them I was at the expence of myself, but all to no purpose. We were partly obliged to sail, in some hopes that the privateer was gone off the coast; but that was not the same that took us. This one we had no account of till our capture, although she had taken twenty before us: therefore, I hope you will be so kind as to let some of the principal officers know, and likewise put it into the news-papers, that the world may be convinced of the burden we labour under through the neglect of our navy officers.

"On board the Isabella at sea, ANTHONY HARRIS." Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 9.

"A letter of undoubted authority, received this day from Waterford, gives the pleasing advice, that, last Wednesday, his Majesty's frigate Nemesis, brought into that port the privateer cutter Lioness, of 16 guns and 90 men, mostly Irish. This privateer was formerly called the Black Prince."

L E I T H S H I P P I N G .

ARRIVED,

June 15. Elisabeth and Margaret, Meafon, from Alloa, with whisky, &c.

Christian and Margaret, Davilson, from London, with goods.

Expedition, Adamson, from Hamburg, with ditto.

Edinburgh, Kelloch, from London, with ditto.

Elisabeth, Mackie, from ditto, with ditto.

16. Furnie, Walker, from ditto, with grain.

Hannah, Cowell, from Lynn, with ditto.

Gentleman-Mind, Knight, from Kinapple, with whisky.

Thomas and Mary, Book, from Shields, in balast.

Elisabeth, Laurence, from Chelmsford, with tynes.

Speedwell, Lumfalen, from Queensteig, with ashes.

And five sloops with coals.

* This vessel is come in order to take the prisoners away.

P A S S E D . T H E S O U N D .

May 6. Warner, of and from Selcoats, Barr, for Memel, in balast.

13. Patty, of and for Dysart, Gray, from Memel, with balks.

Erkine, of and for Alloa, Bonnair, ditto, ditto.

22. Friendship, of and from Findhorn, Gray, for Dantick, in balast.

Jean and Mary, of Alloa, Nicol, from Greenock, for Memel, in balast.

Mary, of and from Inverness, Bain, for Riga, in ditto.

23. Arrived, and remains for convoy, Salton, of and from Aberdeen, Cruden, for Peterburgh, with tynes.

Betty and Sofan, of Arbroath, Spink, from Stavanger, for Riga, in balast.

26. Molly, of and for Kincardine, Millar, from Memel, with balks.

The Merchant armed ship arrived here the 8th inst. with the New-

carle fleet under her convoy, and sailed the 13th, with all the down-

ward-bound merchantmen that were lying in this roadstead.—We learn from Malmo, that the Sloop of Dysart, Capt. White, failed

from that port the 4th inst. on her voyage to Memel.

ELISHEW, May 26, 1781.—Wind West.

C U S T O M - H O U S E , G R E E N O C K

ARRIVED,

June 12. Fortune, M'Ewen, from Laine, with limestone.

13. Duke of York, —, from Aberdeen, with meal.

Glasgow, Slater, from Ulverstone, with goods.

Good Intent, Burrow, from ditto, with ditto.

14. Meny, Murray, from Kirkcudbright, with timber.

Lilly, Taft, and Katy, Lamont, from Eddale, with timber.

Nelly, M'Arthur, from the Highlands, with fish and oil.

SAILED,

15. Speedwell tender, for England, with impressed men.

Jean, Connal, for Drogheda, with coals.

12. John, Taylor, for Dublin, with goods.

This day is published,

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament Square;

And sold by DUNLOP and WILSON, Glasgow;

and the other Booksellers in town and country,

In one Volume Quarto—Price 10s. 6d. in boards, and 12s. bound.

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A DISSERTATION on the Authenticity of the POEMS of OSSIAN.

AND

A Collection of ANCIENT POEMS, translated from the Gaelic of Ulster,

Ossian, Otar, &c.

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And, in the Press, and speedily will be published by CHARLES ELLIOT,

Madam Beaumont's Young Misses Magazine,

Four Volumes, price only 3*s*. 6*d*. neatly bound in a vol. case.

THOMAS WALKER AND SON,

QUALITY STREET, LEITH,

HAVE at present for SALE, best English Salted Beef in barrels, just arrived. They have also on hand a quantity of Genuine French Brandy, Dutch Cinnamon and Clove Waters, best Congo Tea, and a small parcel good Cheshire Cheeses.

Commissioners punctually obeyed.

T O B E S O L D .

A N Annuity of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING, per annum, during the life of Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop, secured by bond and adjudication on his estate.

Enquire at Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet.

R O X B U R G H - S H I R E .

A General Meeting of the Gentlemen of the County of Roxburgh is to be held at Jedburgh, upon Tuesday the 19th June instant, in order to take under consideration the immediate and necessary repairs of Ancrum Bridge.

I N T I M A T I O N .

To the CREDITORS of Sir JOHN OGILVY of Inverarity.

IT is intreated, that Sir JOHN OGILVY'S Creditors will forthwith lodge in the hands of Mr Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, or of Hugh Bremer his clerk, their several grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, specifying the sum and annualments due thereon, in order that the Trustee may be enabled to make a division of the personal estate among the creditors.

AT L O N D O N f o r L E I T H ,

T H E L O V E L Y M A R Y ,

GROUND TO BE FEUED AT SEALOCK.

SOME ACRES of GROUND at Sealock, belonging to the Right Honourable Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. lying betwixt the Canal and new cut of the river Carron, to be FEUED for BUILDING, according to a plan to be seen in the hands of Andrew Longmoor, factor for Sir Laurence Dundas, at Kerie.

Those who incline to feu are desired to give in their proposals in writing immediately to the said Andrew Longmoor, in whose hands will be seen the conditions of the bargain.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by Judicial roup, within the Session-house, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Wednesday the 20th day of June inst. betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The REMAINING LOTS of the LANDS and ESTATE of DAL-DEERSE, with the Fishings and Pertinents, in the parish of Falkirk and shire of Clackmannan, viz.

LOT II. The LANDS possessed by James Thomson (now Andrew Hart), John Baad, William Watson, and the MILL possessed by Geo. Potter. The gross rent is 258 l. 18 s. 1 d. and the upset price will be 4437 l. 13 s. 9 d. 8-12ths.

LOT IV. The FARMS possessed by John Finlayson (formerly Mr Gafeigne's), John Ranken, and John Sand. The gross rent is 176 l. 11 s. 1 d. 7-12ths; and the upset price will be 2995 l. 16 s. 5 d. 2-12ths.

LOT V. The LANDS possessed by James Smith (formerly John and James Scrymgeour), and Robert Walker. The gross rent is 146 l. 10 s. 1 d. 10-12ths; and the upset price will be 2486 l. 19 s. 6 d. 1-12ths.

The whole of these lands hold of the Crown. They are of a rich soil, are pleasantly situated betwixt the town of Falkirk and the river Carron, the great canal running through the middle of them.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of James Ferrier writer to the signet, or Alex. Ross depute clerk of Session; and the said James Ferrier will inform as to other particulars.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th of July next, between the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Town and Lands of KIRKTOWN EARL STRATHDIGHTY, with the manor-place and pertinents, and teinds of the same, lying within the parish of Mains, and shire of Forfar, which belonged to the deceased George Pilgrim of Kirkton, merchant in Dundee.

The proven free rent of the lands is 163 l. 19 s. 1 d. 7-12ths sterling; and the proven value, at 23 years purchase, is 3607 l. 10 d. 10-12ths.

The lands hold feu of a subject for payment of 5 s. 6 d. 8-12ths sterling of feu-duty.

The articles of sale may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson depute clerk of Session; and farther information will be got, by applying to Alexander Duncan writer to the signet.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

I. The Lands and Estate of DRUMPELLIER, LANGLOAN, COATS, BLAIRS, and COALDYKE, consisting of 600 English acres or thereby, lying in the parish of Old Monkland, and county of Lanark, seven miles eastward of Glasgow, on a turnpike road always kept in good repair; to be exposed at 10,000 l. Sterling.

This estate holds of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county. It is all inclosed and subdivided, and above 100 acres is planted with thriving trees of different kinds, prettily divided with serpentine walks and beech hedges.

There is an excellent modern mansion-house on this estate, of 13 rooms, a good kitchen, large stables and offices almost new, and every other accommodation for a gentleman's family. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive prospect; and the policies and gardens around it are elegantly laid out, and well kept.

The whole grounds abound with thick seams of coal lying near the surface, easily wrought, and cheaply conveyed towards Glasgow by the Monkland Canal, which traverses the estate. Two coal-works are opened, and now carrying on with great success, and two more are ready for working; so the coal must yield a great annual profit to the proprietor. There is also a fine freestone quarry in the estate.

III. The Lands of HOLE, consisting of about 44 English acres, or thereby, with a superiority over lands yielding 4 l. Sterling of yearly feu-duty, lying also in the said parish of Old Monkland, four miles eastward from Glasgow on the said turnpike road; to be exposed at 750 l. Sterling.

The Monkland Canal also traverses these lands, and they likewise abound with seams of coal.

For further particulars apply to Robert Trotter writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, the conditions of sale, and a plan or survey of the estate; or to Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, who will show copies of the inventory of the progress, and of the conditions of sale, and also the lands themselves, to those intending to purchase.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th of July next, at 5 o'clock afternoon,

The following LANDS, within the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in different lots, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands and Estate of TORY, lying in the parish of Kirkbean and stewartry aforesaid. This estate is inclosed, partly with very substantial stone-walls and partly by very thriving hedges. It lately let at about 580 l. Sterling per annum; but being now mostly out of lease, is properly laid down in grass. The situation of the estate is remarkably fine, and commands a most extensive and pleasant view of the Solway Firth and English coast. There is upon the premises an inexhaustible lime-quarry, which is excellent in quality, and can be wrought at a very small expence. There is likewise upon the estate a very commodious dwelling-house, with offices, granaries, &c. This lot entitles the proprietor to a vote for a Member of Parliament, and is to be set up at 7000 l. Sterling.

LOT II.

The Forty Shilling Land of BARNHOUSIE, comprehending New Barns and Tartilian, lying in the parish of Colvend. These lands are likewise pleasantly situated, and command the same extensive prospect as Tory. They are let at about 140 l. Sterling, and are properly divided and inclosed. There are upon the premises a convenient house and offices; and this lot likewise entitles the proprietor to a vote for a Member of Parliament, and is to be set up at 2800 l. Sterling.

LOT III.

The Forty Shilling Land of RYES, lying in the said parish of Colvend. This farm is chiefly for grazing, but comprehends likewise a considerable quantity of arable land; and the whole is capable of great improvement, by inclosing and liming, which may be done at a very easy expence, and is let at about 50 l. Sterling. This lot likewise entitles the proprietor to a vote for a Member of Parliament, and is to be set up at 1000 l. Sterling.

The whole premises were purchased in the year 1768 at 12,300 l.; since which time a very large sum has been laid out in improving and inclosing them, and though the improvements have been executed in the most substantial manner, and the mansion-house and offices at Tory built at a considerable expence, yet the present upset prices are considerably lower than the cost when the premises were unimproved, and no houses or inclosures made.

ALSO, at the same time will be exposed to sale,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, being the eastmost of the tenement lately built at the west end of the Fountain-Bridge; with the Garden and Offices thereto belonging.

For further particulars apply to William Anderson clerk to the signet. Robert Thomson at Tory will show the lands; and the house at Fountain-Bridge will be shown by the tenant therein.